

MISSING PAGE'S

*THROUGHOUT
FOLDER*

S17326

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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citizen from unwanted obscenities; however, our efforts have not met with success. Each of us receives ever-increasing numbers of complaints from outraged constituents concerning this problem.

With the rights of the law-abiding citizen in mind, Congressman CUNNINGHAM introduced bills in the 88th and 89th Congresses which would enable the addressee to put a stop to unsolicited mailings of pornographic material. Both bills passed the House; however, time did not allow Senate action.

This year, Congressman CUNNINGHAM introduced H.R. 426, which is substantially similar to his earlier bills. This Senator had the pleasure of introducing S. 926, as a companion measure to the House bill.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee incorporated Mr. CUNNINGHAM's bill into and made it a separate title of H.R. 7977, and the committee action was thereafter endorsed by the House when it passed H.R. 7977.

Title III provides for an individual approach to the problem of obscene mailings. We are all aware of the personal judgments of what is or what is not obscene, and of the problem of applying one standard for all persons.

The cry of censorship is raised whenever an attempt is made to protect the citizen from the encroachment of obscenity upon his right to privacy.

Title III will avoid the censorship argument since it meets the problem in a direct and responsible way without attempting to establish broad standards applicable to all persons.

Title III would allow the recipient of obscene mail to return it to the Postmaster General with a request that the Postmaster General notify the sender to stop mailings to the addressee or members of his household. If after 30 days from the date of the notice to the sender, the Postmaster General believes that the sender is still sending such mail to the complainant in violation of the notice, a complaint is mailed to the sender and he is given the opportunity for a hearing. If the Postmaster General then finds that the sender is violating the order, he may request the Attorney General to apply for an order of the appropriate Federal district court to enforce compliance. Violation of the court order would be punishable by contempt of court proceedings.

This bill does not establish a Federal censor, but rather leaves the question of what type of material a citizen receives up to him. If he wants to receive obscenity, that is fine. However, this bill would allow the citizen to make this choice.

Title III achieves an effective and equitable balance between the sometimes conflicting free speech rights of the dealers in pornography and the right of privacy of the individual.

It is time that parents and other individuals have the protection from the unwanted filth that is sent through the mails.

On page 38 of the committee's report, the following statement is found:

The Committee is convinced that no user of the mail has the right to force upon an unwilling recipient the type of mail matter covered by Title III. The Post Office and Civil Service Office is not required to act as the instru-

mentality by which a mail user, over the objection of the recipient, invades the home and mailbox of a citizen.

I salute the distinguished chairman and the member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee for coming to grips with this problem.

I urge that all Senators support title III, so that the dealers in filth and obscenity will know exactly where they stand with the U.S. Congress.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 2 minutes without regard to the rule of germaneness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NE file
TURKISH-GREEK CONFRONTATION
OVER CYPRUS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have just returned from the 13th Annual Conference of the North Atlantic Assembly at Brussels where I was elected chairman of its political committee. Much discussion centered on the present crisis in Cyprus.

For 3 years I have headed the Special Committee for the Less-Developed NATO Countries of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference—now North Atlantic Assembly—seeking to establish economic cooperation between Greece and Turkey. Our work, which has been financed by the Ford Foundation as well as by other foundations, corporations and individuals and by two foundations in the German Federal Republic, Thuyssen, and Volkswagen, has concentrated upon the possibilities of establishing a major land reclamation and irrigation project on the Thracian border between Turkey and Greece along the Meric-Evros River—perhaps even a TVA. Our work has also included cooperation between the public and private sectors of both countries on tourism, fisheries and the marketing of fruits and other agricultural products. The project has had the most sympathetic consideration by the U.S. State Department and by the President and has had the backing of the NATO countries. The work has gone very well and is most promising for both countries. It is a distinct setback to the hopes of the peoples of both countries whenever this work is interrupted.

Now, following the political unsettlement in Greece, there is a threat of war between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus. I have made it an article of faith in my relations with both governments to confine my activities to the economic participation to which I have referred; however, war would be such a disaster for all concerned as well as for the hopes for this project, that I must speak out now.

NATO simply cannot permit a conflict between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus. It would shred the very fabric of NATO, gravely imperil its southern flank, and undermine the security of all Western Europe. In addition, it would dash the hopes, built so greatly upon the tradition of the Venzelos-Ataturk accord consummated 40 years ago, for the economic cooperation project.

From my contacts with the governments concerned—with Premier Demirel, Foreign Minister Caglayangil of Turkey and with their predecessors as well as with the successive Prime Ministers of Greece under parliamentary government—no one recognizes better than I the profundity of the issues involved over Cyprus. Deep and sincere feelings have been aroused, there has been bloodshed and peril. It is my profound conviction that the course being pursued to attain the peace is the right one; that is, an effort to lessen the tension created by the presence of armed forces by phasing them out to bring about a period of tranquillity. In such a period conditions may be restored for a new national determination as to the future constitutional status of Cyprus and its Turkish minority, while at the same time obeying democratic principles by relying upon the ultimate mandate of the people as to the future of Cyprus as a democracy. Tranquillity, and citizens' participation under conditions of tranquillity are the best answer, always remembering that in any free society basic inalienable rights as in the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are guaranteed to all citizens as individuals and as members of a group.

As I believe the efforts of the Secretary General of NATO, Manlio Brozlo, the representative of U.N. Secretary General U Thant, Mr. Rolz-Bennett, and the representative of the United States, Cyrus Vance, are being directed toward these objectives, I rise today to express the hope as the respective governments proceed to a peaceful solution that they will have support and respect in their mission and the confidence in their good faith from the people of Turkey and Greece, which they deserve and which those whom they represent deserve.

To the ancient and proud peoples of both Greece and Turkey, I speak in the name of my friendship and respect for them and my service in their interest, that reason prevail over passion and that the courage of forbearance be greater than the courage of the battlefield. All will gain from the success of the peaceful negotiations and from a withdrawal of contending forces, leaving the main peacekeeping role to the U.N. Security Force. All will lose by recourse to violence.

I ask of both peoples of Greece and Turkey, from their friend—and I am their friend, as they well know—as they have done in the past, to their eternal credit, to stand back of peace.

THE RECENT ANTICS OF PRESIDENT DE GAULLE OF FRANCE

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the antics of President Charles de Gaulle of France never cease to amaze me. But I think he outdid even himself this week in the attack he made on the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, and in his call for devaluation of the dollar and a return to the gold stand-